

Recommended Analgesic Agents: Swine

Swine	Analgesics					
	Name	Used for	Dose	Route	Frequency	Needle Gauge
	Buprenorphine	Visceral, musculoskeletal & neuropathic pain	0.01-0.05 mg/kg	SC	BID-TID (q 8-12 h)	≤ 20
	Fentanyl Patch	Visceral, musculoskeletal & neuropathic pain	50 ug/hr per 25-30 kg body weight	Transdermally (apply 24 hours prior to surgery)	Every 72 hours (apply new patch or discontinue)	NA
	Carprofen	Visceral & musculoskeletal pain	2-4 mg/kg	SC / IM / PO	SID	≤ 20
	Meloxicam	Visceral & musculoskeletal pain	0.3-0.4 mg/kg	SC	SID	≤ 20
	Bupivacaine	Local pain, nerve block	0.25-0.5% (Maximum dose 6 mg/kg)	local infiltration (SC)	Administer post-anesthesia induction / surgical site prep; lasts ~4 hours	≤ 20
	Lidocaine	Local pain, nerve block	0.25-0.5 mg/kg (Maximum dose 6 mg/kg)	local infiltration (SC)	Administer post-anesthesia induction / surgical site prep; lasts ~1 hour	≤ 20

SID - Once a day
 BID - Twice a day
 TID - Three times a day

SC - subcutaneous
 IM - intramuscular
 PO - per os (by mouth)

References:

Fish et al, Anesthesia and Analgesia in Laboratory Animals, 2nd Edition
 Fox et al, Laboratory Animal Medicine, 3rd Edition
 Hawk et al, Formulary for Laboratory Animals, 3rd Edition
 Plumb, Veterinary Drug Handbook, 3rd Edition
 Univ. of Colorado, Denver, Veterinary Anesthetic & Analgesic Formulary, 3rd Edition

Local Nerve Blocks are recommended whenever possible to reduce the amount of general anesthesia required.

Multimodal Analgesia: synergistic approach to giving drugs with different mechanisms of actions to target different pain pathways and achieve better pain control.

Example includes: NSAID + Opioid (carprofen + buprenorphine)